

An Architecture-Level Wrist Platform for Reliable and Scalable Robotic Manipulation



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Technology Transfer Brief

An Architecture-Level Wrist Platform for Reliable and Scalable Robotic Manipulation

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01 Wrist Design Is a Structural Coupling Problem

(*source: Popular Science, 2025)



Unexpected object drop, Loss of stability at certain wrist angles, Inconsistent grasp during contact, Reduced reliability in repetitive tasks.

Wrist Design Requirement

1



ROM-Stiffness Decoupling

- Wide ROM
- High stiffness
- Dynamic stability
- Contact-ready

2



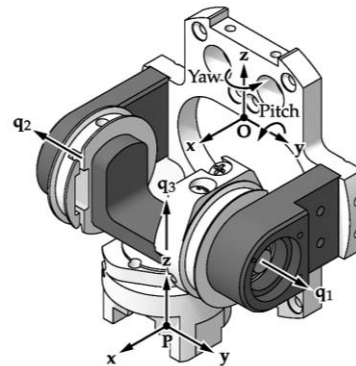
Wire Routing Channel

- Dedicated routing volume
- Non-interfering paths
- Low torsion / bending within compact routing space
- ROM-independent routing

- ✓ Wrist architecture determines **commercial reliability** in high-load, contact-rich manipulation.
- ✓ Conventional wrist designs couple motion range, stiffness, and tendon routing, limiting design scalability and reliability.

① Differential Serial Wrist

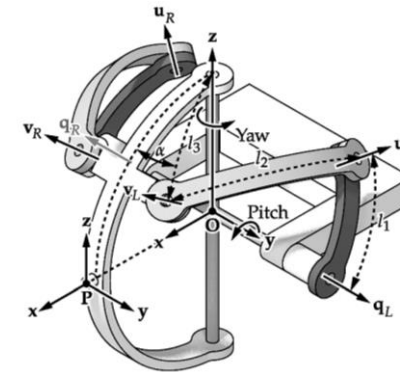
(iCub mk.2 wrist mechanism)



- ✓ Compact, Simple control, Humanoid-ready
- ✗ ROM-stiffness trade-off, Low dynamic rigidity, Routing as afterthought

② Spherical Parallel Wrist

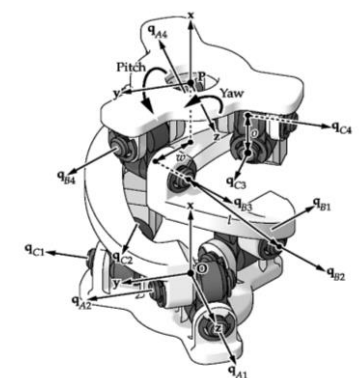
(Spherical six-bar mechanism)



- ✓ High stiffness, Load-capable, Accurate positioning
- ✗ Bulky structure, Limited routing space, Kinematic complexity

③ Singularity-Aware Wrist

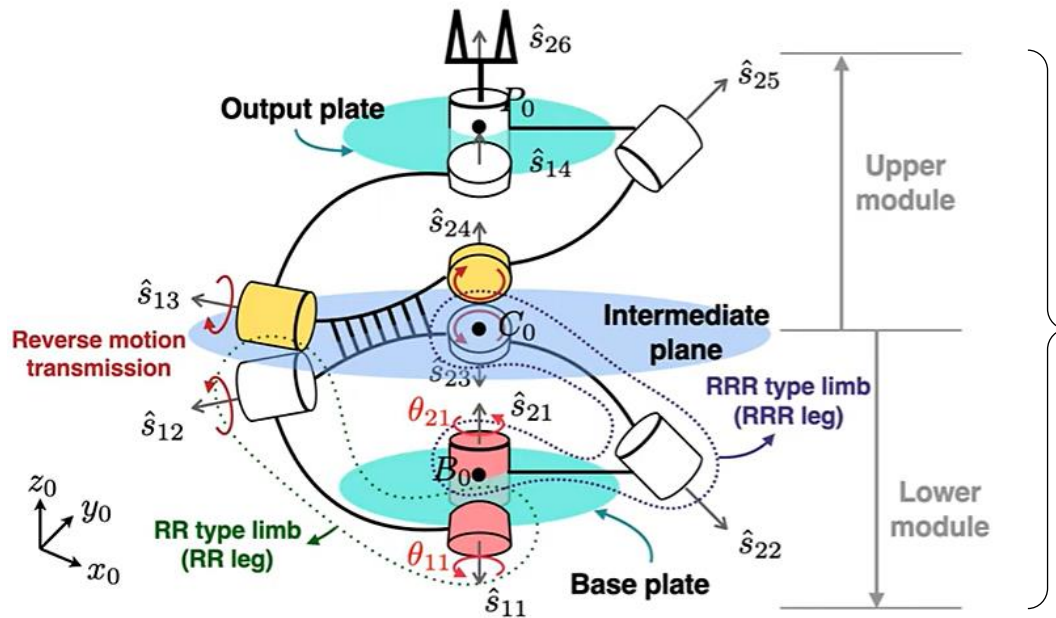
(Quaternion joint mechanism)



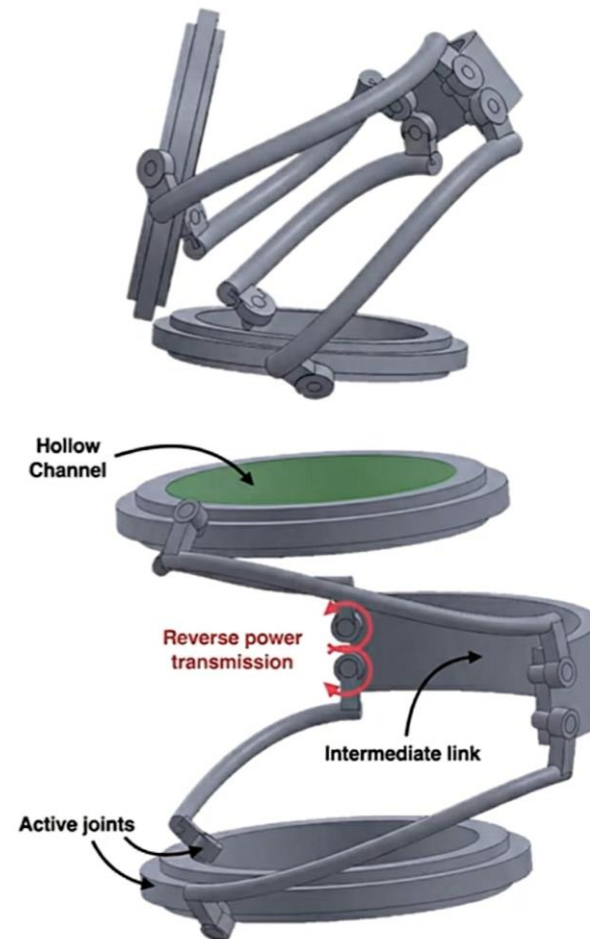
- ✓ Continuous rotation, High dexterity, Kinematic continuity
- ✗ High system complexity, Poor integrability, Limited real-world use

02 Technology Overview

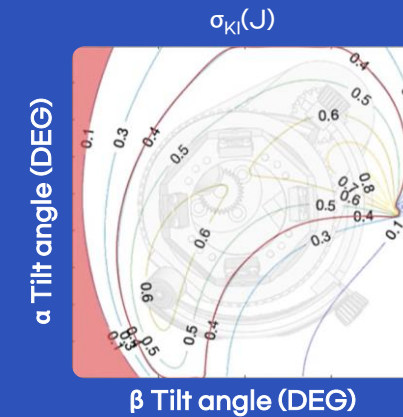
- ✓ **Design concept** : Structural decoupling of wrist tilt via parallel linkage and reverse power transmission.
- ✓ **Motion characteristics** : Consistent dexterity and load stability without abrupt performance degradation.



- The intermediate plane structurally cancels motion coupling, enabling both a wide range of motion (ROM) and high structural rigidity without the need for control compensation.
- A hollow routing channel maintains orientation-independent wire paths, improving scalability and reliability.

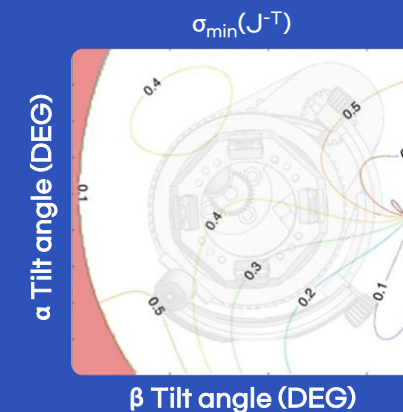


Kinematic Isotropy Index



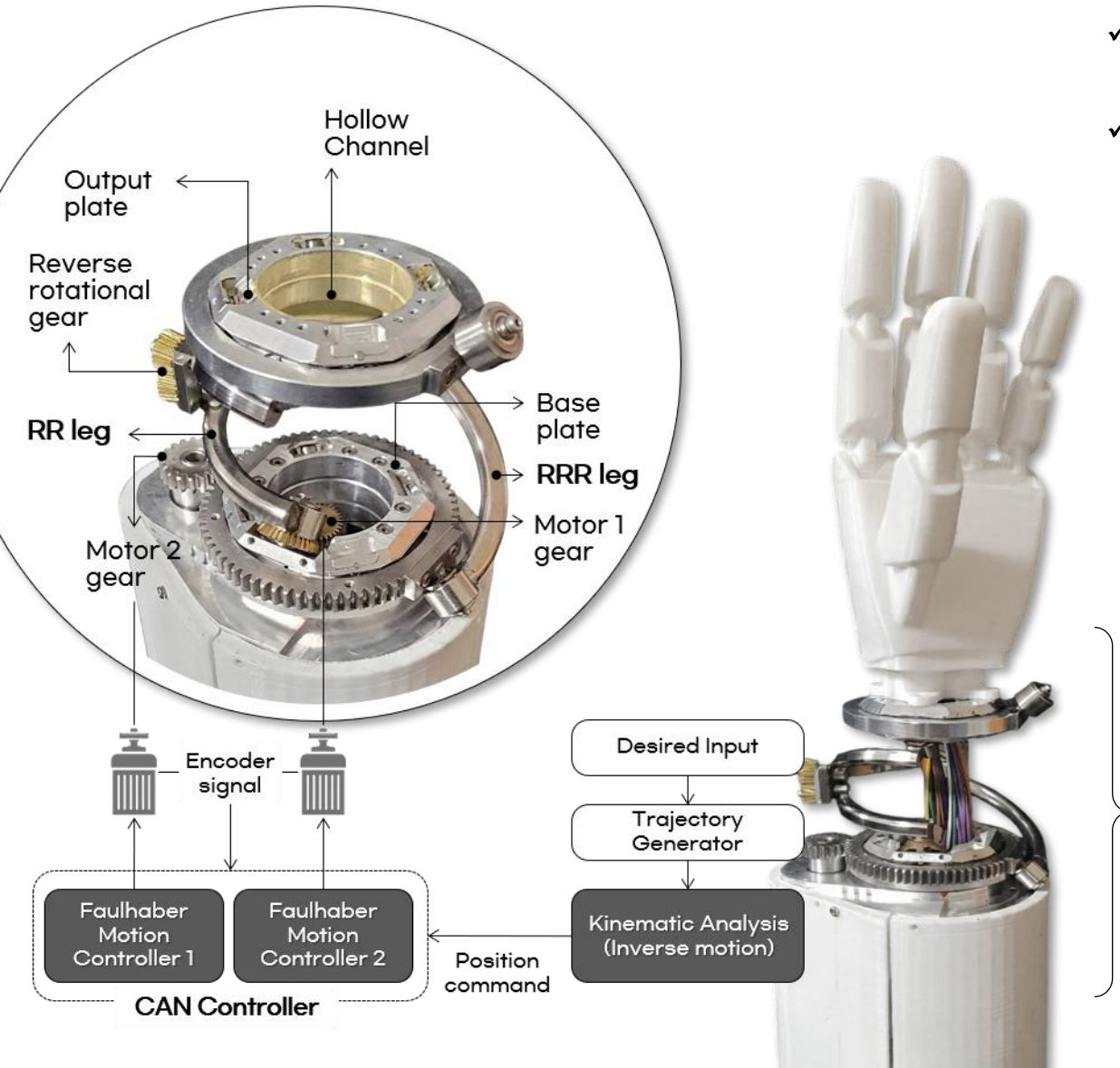
- Uniform manipulability (α - β)
- High & flat isotropy (center)
- Wide effective workspace \uparrow

Minimum Payload



- Stable payload across task angles
- No abrupt drop \downarrow
- Localized weak zones only

03 Key Features & Advantages



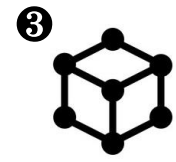
- ✓ An **Architecture-Level Solution** to Reliability and Integration Limits in Robot Wrists.
- ✓ **Applications** : Humanoid robots, teleoperation systems, mobile manipulators, and tool-integrated end-effectors.



Structural Decoupling
with Load Stability



Large Hollow Channel
for Routing Scalability

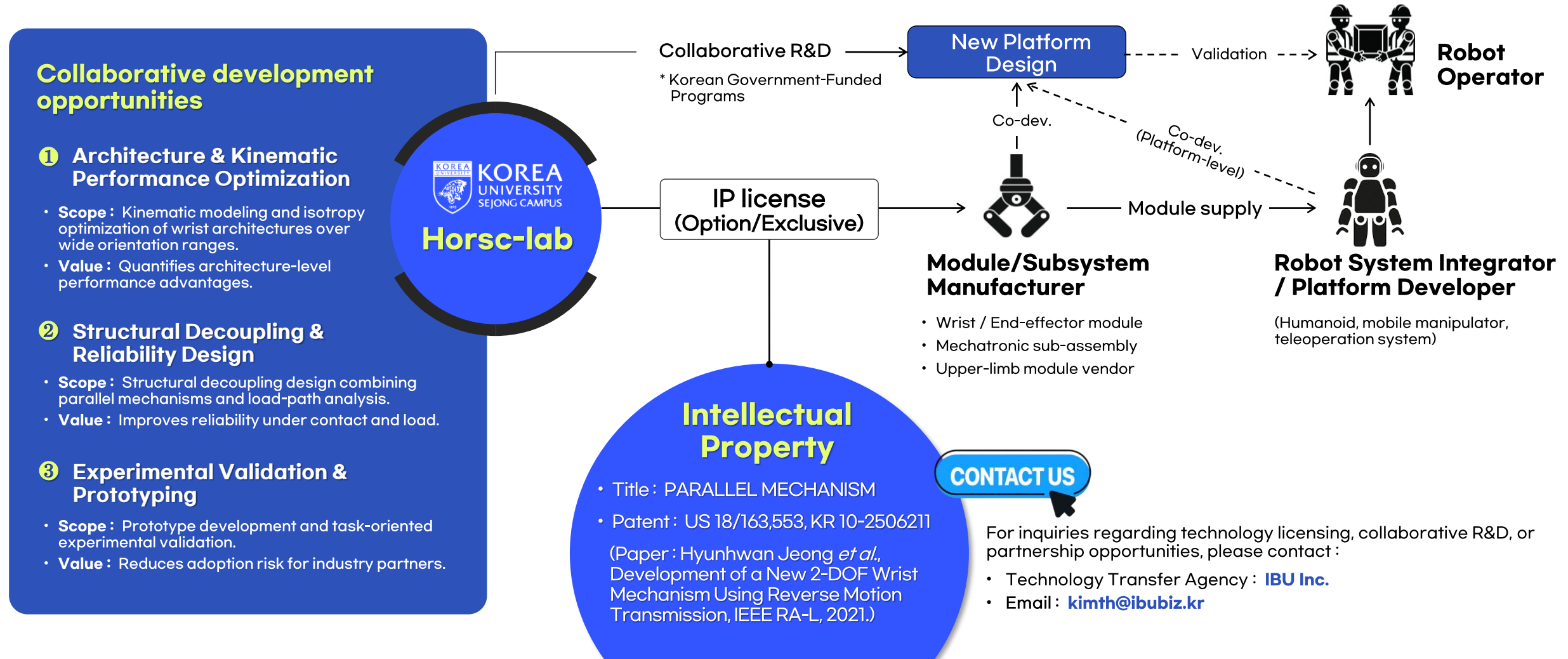


Task-Oriented Isotropy
in the Usable Workspace

Criteria	Gimbal	Omniwrist	Spatial parallelogram	Proposed wrist
DOF	2	2	2	2
Decoupling	Full	None	Full	Partial
Range of Motion	$\pm 90^\circ$	Tilt 90°	P: $-48^\circ, +53^\circ$ Y: $\pm 53^\circ$	P: $-45^\circ, +90^\circ$ Y: $-65^\circ, +50^\circ$
Hemispherical Workspace	Full	Full	Partial	Partial
Hollow Channel	None	Tiny	Tiny	Large
Kinematic Isotropy	Omni-directional isotropy	Omni-directional isotropy	Wide isotropy	Target-oriented isotropy

04 Strategic Business Opportunities

- ✓ **Business Vision** : An **architecture-level wrist solution** enabling reliable, scalable manipulation in contact-rich robotic systems.
- ✓ **Engagement Model** : Open to **technology licensing**, **collaborative R&D** partnerships, and potential **joint venture** formation.



Partnering to **unlock new business opportunities** through innovation.

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